

One of the best of our dailies is the Philadelphia Inquirer. We will have it for sale regularly hereafter. Try it. Columbia Co. Republican.

Dr. JOHN, through the Republican organ here, having emphatically endorsed the Philadelphia Inquirer, as the "BEST of the Dailies," it is but fair to presume that its veracity is unquestioned. Democrats will not doubt the correctness of its statements. Hence the "best" paper in the Republican interest, makes the following astounding disclosures, under this appropriate caption: (Ed. Col. DEMO.)

The Great Outrage of the Day. The Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.) says: Nothing short of a judicial investigation will appease the righteous indignation of the people against the parties engaged in defrauding the State, and plundering the soldiers by imposing upon them the most worthless supplies. This is due alike to the brave men who have gone out to fight our battles, to the honest merchants who have been compromised, to the people of the Commonwealth, and to the United States, as a General Government will be called upon ultimately to foot some of the bills.

No man of ordinary intelligence, who make a critical examination of Governor Curtin's exhibit of the disbursement of the military fund of the State, can fail to detect on almost every page such evidences of jobbery and malfeasance as lawyers are accustomed to style "badges of fraud." The prices are exorbitant; some bills are so made out as to conceal instead of to exhibit the particulars of the purchase; petty bills are certified and sworn to with great formality, while large ones are hurried through the accounting officers, and paid upon the bare certificates of irresponsible and incompetent agents; middlemen are resorted to and a large proportion of the supplies of clothing would disgrace the common jails of the country as clothing for felons. We morally recapitulate these points here, as they have been already referred to at length.

The parties who seem to have surrounded the military fund of the State in close column, will remind a naturalist of a gigantic mollusc, with unbounded stomach for absorption, and with tentacles extended in all directions, and rapidly revolving in search of prey. The disclosure would be humiliating at any time; but when we reflect that all this extortion, imposition and abuse have been practiced not only upon the State, but upon the gallant men who have left their workshops, their businesses, their families and their homes, to fight the battles of the Union, it is calculated to excite, a feeling of indignation and disgust.

Among the many inquiries that have been sent to this office on the subject, is one which asks whether the soldier is really victimized, as well as the State. We answer, yes. Upon him the imposition, or plunder, or whatever it may be justly called, is direct. His clothing is virtually a part of his pay. For each year of service he is allowed a specified number of garments; and if these, whether from ill usage or bad quality, are insufficient, he must buy others out of the small pittance he is paid in cash. Thus he is entitled in his first year to two caps two coats, three pair of trousers, four pair of shoes, &c. A pair of trousers is, therefore, expected to give an average wear of four months, and a pair of shoes to last three months—and the excellent work turned out by the General Government is fully equal to this service. But if the soldiers are furnished with miserable apologies for shoes and trousers, such as has been sent from Camp Scott to this office, which went all to pieces in two days' wear, the supply of clothing for a year would last but little more than a week. In such case, the soldier is compelled to draw for further clothing out of his pay, and if the additional supplies are no better than the first, it is easy to calculate how soon his eleven dollars a month will be exhausted, and his body left in rags. From this the dullest mind can perceive how emphatically true is the statement, that this wretched business is plunder of the soldier.

We repeat that the manner in which these supplies have been furnished, their quality and price, and the extraordinary agencies which have been brought into requisition, must be judicially examined. The meeting of the Legislature is too far off, and besides that body is itself corrupt from centre to circumference. There is business here for grand juries and district attorneys, not alone of the State but the United States, for Governor Curtin informs the Legislature that "the accounts of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments of this State will be mainly reimbursed by the United States." We urge it upon the attention of the grand inquest of the county and General Government. While there remains a spark of the patriotism now burning so brightly throughout the Free States such a gross wrong should not go unpunished.

The Congressional Question. The Democratic Standing Committee of Luzerne county, held a meeting on last Saturday, at Wilkesbarre in reference to the selection of a candidate for Congress, and decided not to hold a County Convention, but as a matter of course with them, nominated HENRICK B. WRIGHT, for Congress. They appointed George M. Hollenback, and George W. Search, Esqrs., as his Conferees, and fixed the time and place for the meeting of the District Conference, at Steeles Hotel, in Wilkesbarre, on Tuesday next, the 11th of June, at 3 o'clock, P. M. With remarkable modesty the Luzerne Conferees are "instructed to DEMAND and INSIST on the nomination of Col. Wright," and close by asking that "his nomination be accepted without opposition!"

The Shamokin Register, has been received, and makes a neat appearance, under the Editorial guidance of our worthy friend, DANIEL BOWEN, Esq. Mr. Bowen possesses both the ability and energy to publish a good newspaper and impart in its columns, interesting information. Success to "our funny Dan."

Our contemporary of the Republican, takes exceptions to our notice last week of the election of all officers of the Agricultural Society, excepting one, from the republican ranks, deeming it "entirely unequalled for," and concludes that "no one, but a Col. TATE, would even thought of ever making such a charge." Dr. John we deny making any "charge." We only stated a significant fact, which you dare not deny, viz:—that NINE of the ten officers thus elected are full-blooded Republicans!

Democrats, attend the Delegate Election on Saturday and elect good men to the Convention to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday. We wish you had more time for action. As it is, let every man be active and improve the occasion to the best possible advantage.

ED. PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.—The Secretary of War recently addressed a circular to the Governors of the several Northern States, from which we quote:—"Dear Sir:—By reference to general orders, No. 15, of the War Department (a printed copy of which I herewith forward to you) giving the plan of organization of volunteer forces called into the service of the United States by the President, you will perceive that all regimental officers of those volunteers, from colonels down to second lieutenants, inclusive, are appointed by the Governors of the States."

"Having thus confined to you the appointment of all these officers for the regiments furnished by your State, you will, I trust, excuse the department for impressing upon you, in advance, the necessity of an absolute adherence, in your appointments, to the following suggestions, which are deemed of the highest importance by the General in-chief, under whose advice they are submitted to you:—"

"First.—To commission no one of doubtful morals or patriotism, and not of sound health. "Second.—To appoint no one to a lieutenant, second or first, who has passed the age of twenty-two years or to a captain over thirty years."

The Scott Legion of this city have formed one regiment, now in service for three years, and have a second regiment ready to be sworn in at any time. The officers of these regiments are members of the old Scott Legion, who served so effectively during the Mexican war. The Captains and Lieutenants are all above thirty, or twenty-two years of age, and, although men in the prime of life, and in condition of physical endurance, are, by the above regulation, disqualified for holding commissions already granted, or in anticipation. Are we now to understand that the men who have volunteered to join those regiments, with the belief that they were to be under experienced and brave officers, are to be superseded by political favorites, who possess no other qualification than being an unspecified number of years under the age of twenty-two, and a probability that they may freely vouch for the good quality of the shoes, blankets and clothing furnished by the unscrupulous band of speculators who have lately been so thoroughly exposed. As no man is free from more or less prejudice, will you allow me to put this strange movement in another light?

It is notorious that the Democratic party has ever been the war party of this country. When the various military organizations of this State were called upon by the Governor to meet the requisition from the President, the "sunshine soldiers" who figured in our political processions, backed out for more willing recruits to fill their places. At the present time, seven tenths of the Pennsylvania volunteers are men who opposed the election of Mr. LINCOLN, yet, when called upon to defend the Stars and stripes, party lines and prejudices are dropped immediately and effectually for the common cause.

If this unhappy war is to become a vast "political machine," God help the troops from Pennsylvania if they are placed entirely at the mercy of political scoundrels who, under the reign of NAPOLEON BONA-PARTE, would have been promptly and ignominiously shot, for defrauding soldiers in the commissary department, whilst fighting for their country's flag.

SCOTT LEGION. Philadelphia Inquirer. Democratic County Convention. Notice is hereby given, that the Democratic Electors in and for the several Boroughs and Election Districts of Columbia County, will meet at the respective places of holding said Elections,

On Saturday, the 8th of June, Between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock, P. M., of said day, for the purpose of choosing two Delegates from each Election District, to meet in COUNTY CONVENTION, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg

On Monday, the 10th day of June, At 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic Candidate for Congress, to be supported by the Electors of Columbia county at the ensuing Special Election, and for the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Democratic party.

JACOB HARRIS, Ch' RICHARD STILES, M. C. WOODWARD, SAMUEL CREASY, PETER G. CAMPBELL, WILLIAM FRITZ, SAM'L KELCHNER, WM. T. SHUMAN. Demo. Standing Comm. June 1, 1861.

Editors Columbia Democrat: GENTLEMEN:—In selecting a candidate for Congress, why should not the Democratic party, again nominate DAVID R. RANDALL, Esq. Mr. R. is a sound Union Democrat, and not only made an honorable run last fall, but would have been handsomely elected over Geo. W. Scranton, were it not for the fact, that Col. Wright's friends in Luzerne county, very generally opposed his election and voted for Col. Scranton. And these are the instruments now who would dictate to honest democrats their choice for a Representative in the Thirty-Seventh Congress. A LUZERNE DEMOCRAT.

Mrs. President Lincoln, was on a recent visit to New York, and did up a little shopping. The Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, says—she bought some elegant black lace shawls, at Stewart's Store, for \$650, each, and a real Camel's hair Casimere at \$1,000! The Lady was heard to say, that she "was determined to be very economical," and here is an example of economy, in the purchase of at least two shawls at \$650 00, each,—making \$1,300 00, and another, at \$1,000 00, making only TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS!

ED. PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.—By the papers of Thursday, I learn that B. Rush Petriken, has been appointed by the Department of War, Colonel of the Eleventh Regiment of Infantry in the army of the United States; and in another column of one of the journals which records this fact, I find a circular letter, addressed by the Secretary of War to the Governors of all the loyal States proposing several rules for guidance of the Executives in making military appointments under General Orders, No. 15, of the War Department.

It seems that, under the plan or organization of the volunteer officers called into the service of the United States, all regimental officers of those volunteers, from Colonels down to second Lieutenants, inclusive, are appointed by the Governors of the States.

Mr. Cameron, under the advice of Gen. Scott, advises the Governors to adhere absolutely to the following suggestions:— 1. To commission no one of doubtful morals or patriotism, and not of sound health.

2. To appoint no field officer, major, lieutenant colonel, or colonel, unless a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, or known to possess military knowledge and experience. 3. To appoint no one to the office of Major who has passed the age of thirty-five, to the position of lieutenant-colonel who is beyond forty, and to the rank of colonel who is more than forty-five.

Whether this gentleman, Mr. Petriken, is entitled to such an appointment as the one he has received, under the 1 requisite, I do not attempt to determine; but it ought to be said, to be publicly known and declared, that he is not a graduate of West Point, and that he is absolutely and entirely deficient in military knowledge and experience.

Here we have the sorry sight of a Secretary of War recommending the Governors of the States to adhere absolutely, and without exception, to the rule of appointing no officer to a command who is not prima facie, either by previous education or by experience, competent to perform the duties, giving a high commission to a man who is as ignorant as a babe unborn of the difficult and technical art which he will be called upon to understand and to practice.

If the War department wants officers, let the graduating class of West Point be selected to fill vacancies or new positions, or the best of our volunteer officers be transferred to the regular forces. Many of them would be glad to get life commissions. But in the name of justice, in the name of our country and our country's honor, which is now committed to the charge of the army, do not let the Government prostitute its power by conferring responsible and honorable military office upon men who have nothing in the world to recommend them to the War Department but political services to its Chief.

Other appointments, equally as bad and censurable on this ground as the one now noticed, have come to my notice; but I do hope that those who have been tendered them will have sense and patriotism enough to refuse acceptance of the proffered honors. I write, Messrs. Editors in perfect good faith. I am not, nor have not been, nor shall not be, an applicant for any military appointment, and do not speak therefore, out of the fullness of a jealous feeling but simply, and only from a just concern for the safety and honor of my country. Yours truly, A. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Security for the Future and Idemity for Past. Jacob Fry, Jr., of Montgomery, and Benjamin Haywood, of Schuylkill, have been appointed by the Governor to inquire concerning the supply contracts, and to examine the facts relating to certain suspended bills. This is very well, as far as it goes. The same dispatch which brings this intelligence also informs the public that Governor Curtin has ordered that payment on certain heavy contracts for supplies be suspended until the accounts can be investigated. In this the Governor is again doing well. But we have a misgiving that he is credited with more than his due; for, unless we have been misinformed, these accounts were held for investigation by the Auditor-General and State Treasurer before the Governor interposed at all. Should this be so, the praise is due to them, and not to the Chief Executive.

But what is to be done about the fraudulent bills already passed? Are the jobbers in these cases to have the benefit of impunity simply because they have been prompt in extracting their ill-gotten gains from the Treasury? Is there to be no demand for restitution of the moneys paid on the extortionate bills for groceries, uniforms, shoes, blankets and other goods?—The preventive measures now set on foot by the accounting officers will, if faithfully administered, afford some security for the future, but it will not do to stop short at this point. Let us have "indemnity" for the past. Philadelphia Inquirer.

"SAFE BIRD, SAFE FINE."—The Franklin Saving Fund, No. 136, South Fourth street below Chestnut, receives special deposits at 4 per cent interest, and repays them on demand in gold or silver. Other deposits 5 per cent interest.

REV. WM. J. CLARK, formerly Rector of Christ Church, Williamsport, Kent co., Maryland, has resigned the charge of his parish. His parishioners were secessionists, while Mr. Clark remained as ever, true to the government.

MR. JOSEPH M. GILROY, of Berwick, died in Camp, at York, on last Monday, and his remains were interred at Berwick.

Official Report on the Plunder of the Soldiers. The righteous indignation of the people against the plunder of our brave soldiers has at last penetrated the Executive Chamber of the State, and produce some effect there. The proof of this will be found in a letter and telegraphic report between Governor Curtin and Mr. Haywood, which we publish in our news columns. On the 24th instant Governor Curtin, driven by the gathering storm indicated by every mail from all parts of the State, as well as from the camps in Washington, wrote to Mr. Haywood, of Schuylkill county, to examine into the matter of worthless supplies furnished to the Pennsylvania Regiments now in Washington. "Ascertain," the Governor instructs Mr. H., "the deficiencies of every kind, defect of material, irregularity of color, and faulty manufacture, and at once telegraph me what is requisite to make the men comfortable in any and every way." &c.

This is all very well, as far as it goes; but it does not, by any means, go half way as a remedy. It is, doubtless, a very grand thing for the Governor, after placing the military business of the Commonwealth in such incompetent and corrupt hands that a large portion of the supplies are useless and have to be instantly renewed, to order an examination, and, with a great show of rigor and vigor, order new equipments to be furnished at once. But why was this vital portion of the business of the Commonwealth placed in charge of persons whose unfitness and incapacity render such a course necessary? And why did not the Governor instruct Mr. Haywood to "ascertain" who furnished these rotten garments which have to be so soon supplied by others to save our brave troops from shame and disgrace? Why is there no instruction that looks to compelling the robbers to make restitution, and to bring the delinquent and guilty "agents" in the bad business to punishment? The reader will look in vain through this eleven-hour letter for any indications of a purpose to deal out justice to the perpetrators of this great wrong.—But we pass that.

Mr. Haywood has been to Washington, and the telegraphic summary of his report says, that "the Fourth Regiment, Colonel Hartranft's, and the Fifth Regiment, Col. Dowell's are suffering badly. Their blouses and pants are of all colors, mostly of damaged goods of inferior quality, mostly of 'shoddy,' and some of Kentucky Jean." "The blankets are of the quality of ice blankets, not fit for horses. The shoes are of wretched material. The heels come off, and they are constantly ripping. Many are almost barefoot. The report among the troops is that their appearance was so bad, that General Mansfield said they were not fit to take the field."

Such is the report of one of Governor Curtin's agents upon the malfeasance of his other "agents." Will he now act and expose and punish the rascals who have brought this deep humiliation to our soldiers—who have robbed them and the State, and disgraced both before the assembled nation? This great wrong can never be put at rest by grandiloquent letters. In the name of the soldiers and the people, we demand the exposure of the guilty, that the rapacious middlemen and dishonest traders shall be compelled to make restitution, and that all who have brought themselves within reach of the law shall be punished. Philadelphia Inquirer.

A CARD. CAMP CURTIN, June 5, 1861. As many letters are daily received by members of the "Iron Guards," saying that rumors were in circulation in Columbia county, of the ill treatment in camp of the Volunteers, and also, reflecting upon Capt. Ricketts, and censuring his conduct toward his company, therefore, we the undersigned Committee in behalf of the company, request the Editors of Columbia county to give the following a place in their columns:

Since our arrival in Camp Curtin we have received the most humane treatment, and it is the cry of every one, that everything is better than was expected. But as to this subject we have only to refer our friends to the proceeding of the officers in camp, published in the Harrisburg Pennsylvania Telegraph, of May 31st, 1861. As regards Capt. Ricketts, we are happy to say, that he has acted in good faith towards his company, always doing all in his power for the comfort and well being of each member, and the honor of the whole. He was sent to Philadelphia on special duty, the first Monday after our arrival, and returned again on the following Thursday. He left us again for duty in Philadelphia, on the second Monday after our arrival, and was taken sick on his way down. He supposed he was poisoned by eating oranges, but his physician said not. As soon as he returned he returned to us, and every member of the "Iron Guards" was very glad to see him. His conduct since his connection with the company has been most honorable.

Doubtless these unfounded rumors have been set afloat by those who so skulkishly deserted, and through such report expect to escape the just, but severe odium of the people. Though hard, we think a tar bath with fixens, would do them good. B. R. HAYHURST, C. B. BROCKWAY, SAMUEL KNORR, I. H. SEESHOLTZ, G. S. COLEMAN. Committee.

Other papers in Columbia county, please copy. The peach crop in Western New York, is said will be very good. In New Jersey and other places it will be short.

Editor's Correspondence. My Dear Sir:—The time for me to write my weekly letter has arrived, but I find myself without much material to make it interesting. Capt. Ricketts is still absent in Philadelphia. We miss him very much. Lieut. Ent, however, almost fills his place. The men are willing to part with Ricketts, in case he is elected Colonel of our regiment, and Ent succeeds him as Captain. The Democrat of last week made a mistake in stating that he had already been elected Colonel. Our destination is yet unknown, though rumors state that we will have to leave this camp some time this week. We may also be uniformed, armed and put into a regiment in a few days.—The ordeal of examination was passed last Saturday morning. It was an important event in the lives of most of us. About twelve of us feared we would not pass, and so made our arrangements accordingly. The standard of height had been raised from 5 feet 4 inches, to 5 feet 4 inches. We went to bed early the night previous, and staid there until the time for examination next morning. The surgeon told us we would measure nearly an inch more by this means.

I was the second one in, and it was with fear and trembling that I unstripped myself and approached the mark. The surgeon told me to stretch, and I did stretch about an inch over the mark. I bore the rest of the examination very well. Only one of our party, so far, have been excluded on account of bad health. Two were found to be under size. They have returned home. Our company commands as much attention as ever. You can see this by reference to the Harrisburg papers. Whenever we appear in the city, we are kindly greeted by the citizens, invited to their residences, and treated to convenient dainties. Allusion is made to our order, morals, &c., in the principal churches.

Of course, in a miscellaneous collection of between two and three thousand men, unused to military discipline and confinement, much confusion exists. Yet we have better order than might be expected under the circumstances. The "buck-toils" cause us the most trouble. The most of them are true-hearted men, and perform their duty when called upon; yet, have a striking penchant for going over the fence and returning in a boozey condition. In this respect, they are not the only offenders. When caught in this condition they are put into the guard-house, and in some cases, compelled to assist in leveling the camp ground the next day. Occasionally a party of individuals will try to rescue the prisoners, whereupon a general excitement ensues throughout the camp. The "Iron Guards" are always called upon to quell these rows, and by their frequent exertions in this respect have gained the appellations of "Camp Police," "Sailor's Body Guard," &c. Almost every other night we are called upon to meet we know not what.—It requires only five minutes for the company to dress themselves, seize their muskets, and be off in double quick time for their rendezvous. The pluck of the men has also been tried on these occasions, as we have marched out several times to meet an excited crowd, well armed with rifles and revolvers, while we had nothing but empty muskets. Threats of shooting us down, did not make a man tremble. On one occasion, a man was trying to escape from the guard-house, but after the command "charge bayonet," he was so hemmed in with sticks that he was glad to crawl back.

Yesterday forenoon we were sworn in. Our company lacked seven men of being full, yet it was deemed expedient to take our chance. The scene was an impressive one, and I doubt not that the oath of allegiance will be sacredly kept by all. Hereafter, we will act instead of play soldier. Governor Curtin, in a speech made to us a few days ago, stated, that he intended to equip the State Reserve in the best manner, and arm it with the best and most destructive arms in use. No expense will be spared in preparing it for action, nor will it be disbanded till the stars and stripes float from every fort and arsenal, North and South. When this column moves, it will tell fearfully on the armies brought against us.

Several new companies have arrived in camp lately, and more are expected. In the one from Northumberland I noticed several acquaintances. And now to another subject, and a delicate one for me. Several of the Cattawissa volunteers have desired me to state that their families have been left destitute. One says, that his mother asked for assistance, and was told to go out washing.—One man has gone home because his wife had not the necessaries of life. If those things are so, and I hope they are not, patriotism must have sunk rather low since we left God knows we have enough to bear in parting from friends, let alone the thought that they are suffering. Let this affair be investigated, and thus show our Cattawissa volunteers that either they are misinformed, or that the wants of their families will be supplied in the future.

Let us continue to receive the Democrat as usual. Yours truly, C. B. BROCKWAY.

The Bill for "Uniforms"—Chas. M. Neal, Agent. Some particulars concerning the celebrated bill of Frowenfeld & Bro., for uniforms, Charles M. Neal, agent, are brought to light by the Pittsburg Dispatch, which is doing excellent service in the work of exposing the jobbery and abuses in furnishing military supplies. The statement of the Dispatch may be found in full on our eighth page.

It is stated on the authority of a respectable clothing house in Pittsburg, that a bid was made directly to Neal to furnish uniforms of the same quality as those he purchased at \$10 each for \$7.50, and that similar proposals were made by other houses to furnish them at \$7 and \$7.00.

Furthermore, calculation were made for the Dispatch by experienced dealers as to the real cost of such uniforms as those furnished at ten dollars, and also of pants such as those charged at five dollars to the State. Valuing the material (cassinet) at sixty cents per yard, they make the whole actual cost of a uniform four dollars and fifty cents, say:— Five yards cassinet at 60c. \$3.00 Making and trimming 1.00 \$4.00 For the pants, valuing material at eighty cents per yard, says:— Two and a half yards at 80c. \$2.00 Making and trimming75 \$2.75

Another dealer, who exhibited the quality of material which he offered to furnish, and which he averred to be just the same as that furnished to the State, and was positive that the pants charged at five dollars could have been made at a cost of but two dollars and a half to the dealer, and that would have paid him a profit of twenty-five per cent. The Dispatch has the names of the parties referred to.

From the foregoing it will be observed that the State was overcharged from \$3 to \$5.50 at least on every one of the 2085 uniforms, for the luxury of having Mr. CHARLES M. NEAL act as "agent." At \$5 each this foots up, for this one bill, the snug little sum of \$10,425. Add to this a profit of \$2.50 each on 347 pairs of pantaloons, and the gross gains to somebody is increased about \$1,000 more. Still another clothier of Pittsburg states that he called on NEAL, agent, at the Monongahela House, with a view of making an offer for the uniforms. At this interview, the Dispatch says, the clothier was taken aside for a strictly private conference, and was asked his terms. He mentioned \$7 per uniform as a fair price (but was ready to close at \$6.50) when Mr. NEAL informed him that the State "meant to deal liberally" and would pay \$10 each for the uniforms. Magnanimous State that can be so generous! Fortunate Commonwealth that has such a princely almoner as NEAL. The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Resignation of the Attorney-General. "For reasons which appeal to my self-respect, I cannot consent to continue any longer in connection with your administration." Such is the language of the Attorney-General of the State to Governor Curtin. As Samuel A. Purviance has always borne the character of a faithful public officer, in every position in which he has served his District and State, and is a citizen of an impeachable integrity, the public will feel impatient to know "the reasons," inconsistent with his "self-respect," which compel so upright a man to retire abruptly from the State Administration. While this act of the Attorney-General excites no surprise on the popular mind, in view of the developments that are daily and hourly coming to light, a more specific statement of what has come officially to the notice of Mr. Purviance would without doubt do "the State some service." Philadelphia Inquirer.

Special Notices. The White Hall Clothing Store. The undersigned, having purchased the well-known "White Hall Clothing Emporium," situated on the South West Corner of Fourth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the public and former customers of the House, that he has now opened his store, and is prepared to order, all descriptions of Gentlemen's wear, of approved material and sold at very moderate prices, being a Practical Tailor, he guarantees good fit and well-made garments. Strict attention given to jobbing generally. A continuation of the custom of the house, which he will open no pains to merit, is very respectfully invited. My A. 1861—y. P. S. E. LEVICK.

A CARD TO THE LADIES. Dr. Duponce's Golden Pills for Females. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions from the female system, and always successful as a preventive. The Combination of ingredients in Dr. Duponce's Golden Pills are perfectly natural. They have been used in the private practice of Dr. Duponce for over thirty years, and thousands of ladies can testify to their infallible success in curing all the various ailments, in correcting irregularities, relieving painful and distressing menstruation, particularly at the change of the seasons, and in restoring the whole system, and giving the female a fair complexion. The above pills are sold by all the principal druggists, and will cure you if you use them. They cannot harm you, on the contrary they remove all obstructions, restore nature to its proper channel, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies whose health will not permit an increase of Family, should use these pills, and will find the first three months of pregnancy, as they are able to bring on their periods, but at any other time they are safe. Price, \$1 per box. Sold, wholesale and retail, by G. M. HAGENBUCH, Druggist, 206 N. Second St. Phila. Sole agents for Birmingham, Ala. To whom all orders must be sent. Ladies! by sending them \$1.00 to the Birmingham Post-Office, can have these pills sent to any part of the country, (containing 25) and "free of Postage" by mail. Sold also by N. K. Beck & Co., Danville, E. J. Fry, Tamaqua, J. A. Fink, Match Creek, and by one of our friends in every town and city in the United States.

Dr. Duponce's Golden Pills. Buy no Golden Pills of any kind, unless you have bought of S. D. Howe. All others are a base imposition and unsafe. Therefore, as you value your health, be sure you buy nothing unless it is stamped with the name of S. D. Howe, and is counter signed by one of our friends in every town and city in the United States. A. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor, New York. Dec. 22, 1860—1y.